GLOBAL

Safety Day 2022

Nelaimingų atsitikimų statistika ir prevencija,
parengta pagal LPSF duomenis.

Introduction

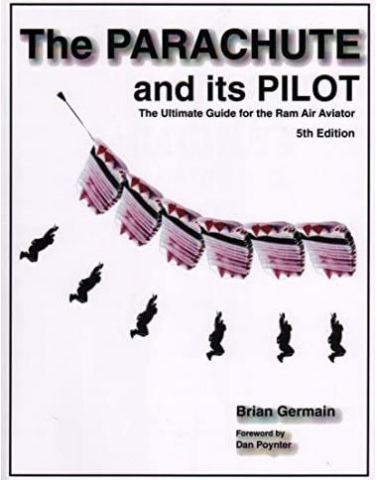
https://lpsf.lt/ https://www.facebook.com/Equinox4way/

https://www.facebook.com/Lietuvosparasiutininkai/

- Algimantas Skuodis
  - LPSF prezidentas
  - AFF/TD instruktorius
  - Equinox 4-way komandos kapitonas

Our guest - Brian Germain

- Brian Germain yra knygų "The parachute and its pilot",
- "Transcending fear" autorius,
- Airlock technologijos, Jedei, Samurai, Lotus,
- Sensei parašiutų kūrėjas,
- gerai žinomas parašiutų valdymo instruktorius,
- turintis virš 15k šuolių ir 30 metų mokymo patirties.



ADVENTURE WISDOM

https://www.adventurewisdom.com/

https://brian-germain-coaching.mn.co/

LPSF statistics 2021 - briefly

- Members - 297
- Over 24000 jumps
- 5 reported cutaways
- 7 reported injuries, incidents

LPSF statistics 2021 - jumps

- Over 24000 jumps
  - 646 static line jumps (↓~28%)
  - 377 AFF jumps (↓~30%)
  - 5093 tandem jumps (~=)
  - 18139 sport (other) jumps (↑30%)

LPSF statistics 2021 - reported injuries, incidents

- 1 SL - back injury on landing
- 1 TD passenger - back injury on landing
- 1 TD passenger - leg injury (dislocation) on landing
- 1 TD instructor - broke ankle on landing
- Skydiver - broken arm on landing
- Skydiver - ankle injury on accuracy landing
- Skydiver - lost consciousness, landed in a tree
- Warning issued for jumping with students without any qualification

LPSF statistics 2021 - reported cutaways

- 1 TD cutaway - broken lines of main canopy
- 1 TD cutaway - steering line/handle lock
- 1 TD cutaway - problems with main deployment bag / uneven deployment
- 1 skydiver - steering line/handle lock
- 1 skydiver - line twist
- 1 skydiver - problems with slider (parafoil)

LPSF statistics 2021 - main areas of improvement

- For TD instructors and jump organisers
  - Gear maintenance, follow requirements
  - Currency of tandem instructors, check requirements
  - Weather conditions, do not push it
  - Combination of them might end up in double fatality
- For skydivers
  - Canopy control courses (2 planned)
  - Ask to film your landings anytime

2021 Fatalities USPA - 10

- 3 intentional low turn
- 1 unintentional low turn
- 1 landing problem
- 1 incorrect emergency procedure
- 1 low cutaway-reserve deployment
- 3 medical problems

3 medical problems

- 2 physical illness
    - 76 years, 45 years in sport, collision with parachute bridle of the other parachute, severed his spine at the level of C5-C6, autopsy showed heart attack, multiple health issues, THC presence.
    - 73 years, 50 years in sport, autopsy revealed that this jumper had extensive coronary artery disease and that he had suffered a heart attack.
- 1 mental illness
    - 74 years old, 17 years in sport, disconnected RSL and cu away at ~120m.

1 low cutaway and reserve deployment

- A 59-year-old jumper with 25 years of experience and approximately 1,000 jumps was making a solo skydive from 6,000 feet, intending to land on a farm owned by her family. The pilot was also a skydiver, and he reported that he did not see anything unusual about her deployment but that the left side of her parachute may not have been inflating properly.
- She released the main parachute at an unreported altitude and deployed the reserve, but there was not enough altitude for the reserve to inflate. She was declared dead at the scene.
- **It was not reported whether the container was equipped with a reserve static line. However, the use of an RSL can help ensure the reserve parachute activates as quickly as possible following a cutaway of the main.**

1 incorrect emergency procedure

- Jumper at approximately 300m feet with both the main and reserve canopies fully open and flying in a downplane (both parachutes diving toward the ground).
- She was apparently able to stop the downplane by steering the parachutes into a side-by-side configuration, which greatly slowed her descent rate.
- *However, at approximately 60m, the two parachutes returned to a downplane. She was unable to regain control and descended at high speed until she struck the ground.*
- **Rehearse emergency procedures,**
- **participate in safety-days organised in clubs.**

1 landing problem

- Realized he was on a level with other jumpers landing in the same area.
- He then pulled down on both front risers, most likely to get below the other jumpers.
- This maneuver increased his forward speed and descent rate, and he struck the ground while still in a steep dive with the front risers pulled down.
- **Fly your landing pattern in clear airspace with as few nearby parachutes as possible**
- **Sometimes it is best to land in a clear area that is farther away from the other parachute traffic.**
- **Landing with a level wing and flaring at the proper altitude is still the landing priority, even with other parachutes nearby.**

1 unintentional low turn

- 28 years old, skydiving for two years, had accumulated a total of 72 jumps. 167-square-foot parachute loaded at 1.2:1, he was at approximately 45m directly over his intended landing area.
- He then initiated a 360-degree turn to avoid overshooting his intended landing area.
- **When a jumper ends up in the wrong spot at the wrong altitude, it can lead to confusion and panic.**
- **It is always better to continue flying the parachute in a straight line toward a clear area than to make a low turn to try to land closer to the intended landing spot.**

3 intentional low turn 1

- A 26-year-old jumper, 430 jumps, 135-square-foot elliptical parachute at 1.37:1.
- At ~ 120m, pulled down on both front risers to increase his descent rate and forward speed,
- then let up on his left riser to initiate a 90-degree turn to the right toward his intended landing spot.
- Witnesses on the ground observed him in a steep descent with both arms all the way up as he rapidly approached the ground at a 45-degree angle.
- He then pulled his toggles down to begin flaring the parachute, but he struck the ground at a 45-degree angle at an estimated 80km\h.

3 intentional low turn 2

- A 35-year-old, 1,000 jumps made a solo jump with a borrowed, demonstration model 87-square-foot main parachute.
- He initiated a turn to attempt a high-performance landing. His body struck the ground at the same time as the nose of the parachute while it was still in a steep diving descent.
- It was his first jump on this parachute, and he reportedly did not tell anyone at the drop zone that he was jumping it.
- He also apparently misrepresented his experience level to obtain the demo parachute.

3 intentional low turn 3

- A 31-year-old, 600 jumps, jumping a 135-square-foot parachute at a wing-loading of 1.8:1, which, due to his experience level, indicates that he had rapidly downsized.
- After an uneventful initial canopy descent, a witness on the ground reported that he initiated a “very low” turn to final approach that placed him flying downwind.
- His hands were fully up toward the rear risers, and he did not make any attempt to flare before he struck the ground in a steep descent at nearly the same time as the parachute.
- His autopsy revealed that his blood-alcohol level was 220 mg/dL, or nearly three times the limit to legally drive a motor vehicle in most states.

3 intentional low turn

- Fatalities in the intentional-low-turn subcategory over the past 20 years were very similar and involved:
    - A male jumper with 1,000 jumps or fewer
    - Rapid downsizing to a parachute too small and advanced for the jumper's skill level.
    - Initiation of a low turn to attempt a high-performance landing with little experience or training
- In addition, one of the jumpers was under the influence of alcohol, which greatly affects mental acuity and physical coordination. At least two jumpers thought they smelled alcohol on him before the jump.
- If you suspect a jumper is under the influence of alcohol or drugs, pulling him off the load and sorting things out on the ground is the right thing to do.

Check mandatory canopy loading requirements

- Pradedantieji (studentai), A, B, C ir D kategorijų parašiutininkai, atliekantys šuolius Lietuvos teritorijoje, privalo naudoti šuolių metu tik tokio dydžio (ploto) parašiutų kupolus, kurie atitinka parašiutininko patirtį ir kvalifikaciją pagal atitinkamą kupolo įkrovimo kategoriją I – V, nurodytą 14 punkto lentelėje.
- Parašiutininkai (**turintys D kategorijos pažymėjimą ir atlikę mažiau nei 1000 šuolių**), kurių kupolų įkrovimas didesnis negu 1.5 ir kupolo plotas yra mažesnis nei 120 ft^2 / (119 ft^2 Icarus Crossfire), prieš naudojant tokius parašiutus, turi pademonstruoti instruktoriui tinkamą ir kvalifikuotą parašiuto valdymą.

KI kategorija	*Kupolo max. įkrovimas*	*Kupolo min. plotas*	*Šuolių sk.*	*PP kategorija*
I	1.1	210 ft^2	< 25	Studentai
II	1.1	170 ft^2 /(169 ft^2 Icarus Crossfire)	25 - 99	A – B
III	1.3	150 ft^2/ (149 ft^2 Icarus Crossfire)	100 – 500	B - C
IV	1.5	120 ft^2 / (119 ft^2 Icarus Crossfire)	> 500	D
V	be apribojimų	be apribojimų	> 1000	D

Double check yourself according to:

- Šuolių skaičių,
- Šuolių skaičių per metus,
- Šuolių skaičių per paskutinį mėnesį,
- Šuolių skaičių su konkrečiu parašiutu,
- Treniruočių skaičių,
- Atliktų pratimų skaičių
- Svorį, įrangos tipą ir t.t.

https://uspa.org/canopy-risk-quotient

Saugių šuolių 2022-ais metais!

Dalyvaukite klubų organizuojamuose Safety-Day!